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**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION- 2015**

**Marking Scheme – Geography (Theory) [Foreign] 64/2/1, 64/2/2, 64/2/3**

**General Instructions:**

1. The Marking scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking.

The answers given in the Marking Scheme are suggestive answers. The content is thus indicative. **If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the Marking Scheme, but conveys the meaning, such answers should be given due weightage.**

2. Evaluation is to be done as per instruction provided in the Marking Scheme. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
3. If a question has parts please award marks on the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written on the left hand margin and encircled near the questions number.
4. If a question does not have parts, marks for it be awarded on the left hand side and encircled.
5. The following Textbooks can be referred to for detailed answers. Page number of the concerned book is given on the right side of the answer of each question.

Textbook I **(TB-1)** Fundamentals of Human Geography, published by NCERT.

Textbook II **(TB-2)** India : People and Economy, published by NCERT.

6. **A full scale of Marking 0-100 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it. Marks should not be deducted for bad handwriting and Spelling mistakes.**

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION -2015**

**QUESTION PAPER CODE – 64/2/1, 64/2/2, 64/2/3**

**GEOGRAPHY (029)**

**FOREIGN**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**SET- 64/2/3**

<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Expected Answers / Value Points</b>	<b>Distribution of Marks</b>
1	<p>(i) All places which have municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee and minimum population of 5000 persons.</p> <p>(ii) 75 percent male workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p align="right">T.B.-1 Page - 92</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2	<p>Industries are the prime motive force in the development of Modinagar.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p align="right">T.B.-2 Page - 37</p>	1
3	<p>Satellite images can be used for the weather forecast, monitoring of natural calamities, surveillance of border areas etc.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p align="right">T.B.-2 Page - 123</p>	1
4	<p><b>Three ways.</b></p> <p>(i) Natural increase.</p> <p>(ii) Migration of population from rural to urban and urban to urban areas.</p> <p>(iii) Reclassification of urban areas.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any one point)</p> <p align="right">T.B.-2 Page - 140</p>	1
5	<p>Population ageing is the process by which the share of the older population becomes proportionally larger.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p align="right">T.B.-1 Page - 19</p>	1

6	<p>Northern Canada, Northern Eurasia, Southern Chile, Amazon basin, Tropical Africa, Northern fringe Australia, interior parts of South-East Asia.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page - 32</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
7	<p>Metalled roads connecting distant places are called highways in the world context. Which are constructed in a manner for unobstructed vehicular movement.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page - 67</p>	1
8	<p><b>According to WHO a healthy city must have</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) A clean &amp; safe environment.</li> <li>(ii) Meets the 'Basic Needs' of 'All' its inhabitants.</li> <li>(iii) Involves the community in local government.</li> <li>(iv) Provides easily accessible 'Health' service.</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Explain any three points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page – 100</p>	$3 \times 1 = 3$
9	<p><b>Example of human imprints are:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Health resorts on highlands,</li> <li>(ii) Fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills.</li> <li>(iii) Ports on the coasts.</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant example.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explain).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page - 3</p>	$3 \times 1 = 3$
10	<p><b>Three Conditions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) A town and its adjoining urban outgrowths</li> <li>(ii) Two or more contiguous towns with or without their out growths</li> <li>(iii) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowth together forming a contiguous spread.</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-2 Page – 37</p>	$3 \times 1 = 3$

11	<p>Values for sustainable development other than the economic sphere : -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Improvement in the well-being and living standard of the people.</li> <li>(ii) Availability of health care for all.</li> <li>(iii) Education for all.</li> <li>(iv) Equality of opportunity for all.</li> <li>(v) Ensuring political and civil rights.</li> <li>(vi) Development of human values like, collaboration, commitment, compassion etc.</li> <li>(vii) Awareness and concern for environment.</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-2 Page – 108</p>	<p>3×1=3</p>
12	<p>The three cropping session in the India are the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Rabi</li> <li>(ii) Kharif</li> <li>(iii) Zaid</li> </ul> <p>Rabi – duration is from Oct. to March., main crop is wheat  Kharif- duration is from June to Sep., main crop is rice.  Zaid – duration is from April to June, various vegetables and fodder crops.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(½ mark each for giving names only &amp; ½ mark each for the characteristic)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-2 Page - 44</p>	<p> <math>3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2} +</math>  <math>3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}</math>  <math>= 3</math> </p>
13	<p>Land degradation is generally understood either as a temporary or a permanent decline in productive capacity of land.</p> <p><b>Two Processes –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Natural</li> <li>(ii) Created by human being</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-2 Page – 143</p>	<p>1+2=3</p>

14	<p>The development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives, is called human development.</p> <p>Four approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Income approach</li> <li>(ii) Welfare approach</li> <li>(iii) Basic needs approach</li> <li>(iv) Capability approach</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Explanation of any four points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page – 23 &amp; 26</p>	1+4=5
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) ICT is unevenly distributed</li> <li>(ii) Wide ranging economic, political and social differences among countries.</li> <li>(iii) Developed countries have surged forward</li> <li>(iv) Developing countries have lagged behind</li> <li>(v) Indian metros have better connectivity while rural areas have no such facility.</li> <li>(vi) Digital divide exists within the countries.</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page – 63</p>	5×1=5
16	<p>Tourism is travel undertaken for purpose of recreation rather than business.</p> <p><b>Attractions –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Climate – Mediterranean regions</li> <li>(ii) Landscape – Mountains, lakes</li> <li>(iii) History and art – Forts and palaces</li> <li>(iv) Culture and economy – Heritage houses of Goa</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any four points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page – 60</p>	1+4=5

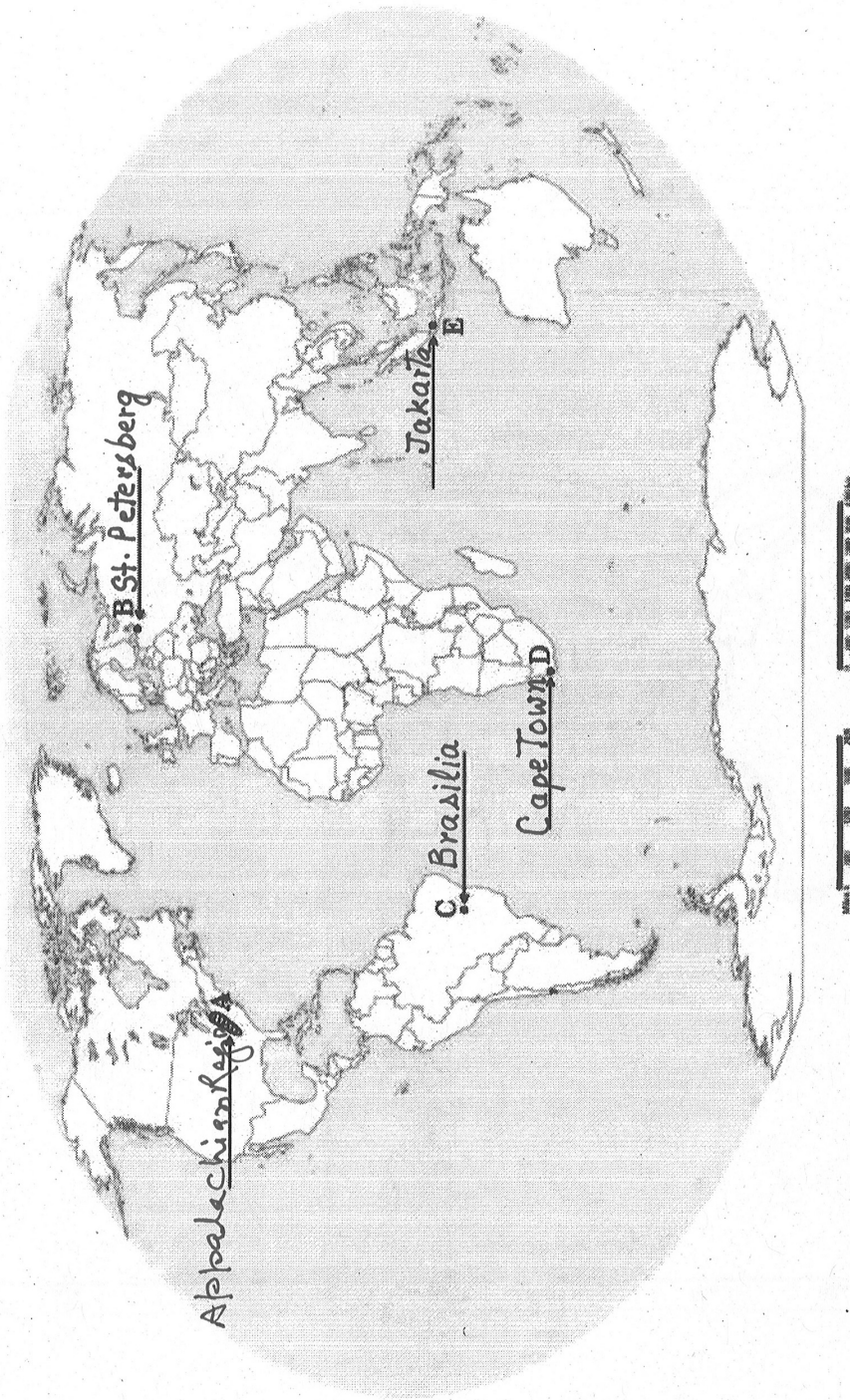
17	<p><b>Bases of international trade</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Difference in national resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Geological Structure</li> <li>(b) Mineral Resources</li> <li>(c) Climate</li> </ul> </li> <li>(ii) Population factor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Cultural factor</li> <li>(b) Size of population</li> </ul> </li> <li>(iii) Stage of economic development</li> <li>(iv) Extent of foreign investment</li> <li>(v) Transport</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page – 83</p>	5×1=5
18	<p><b>Indicators of healthy life:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Life free from illness &amp; ailment</li> <li>(ii) Availability of pre and post natal healthcare facilities</li> <li>(iii) Decline in death rate and mortality rate</li> <li>(iv) Decline in infant mortality rate</li> <li>(v) Increase in life expectancy</li> <li>(vi) Decrease in birth rate</li> <li>(vii) Adequate nutrition and safety of individual</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five indicators to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-2 Page - 27</p>	5×1=5
19	<p><b>Port-</b> Is the entire area on the sea coast with dock facility for loading and unloading of cargo. It includes administrative blocks, ware houses, custom office and transport facilities etc.</p> <p><b>Harbor-</b> is partially enclosed part of the sea coast providing shelter to the ships. It can be natural or man made e.g. creek, estuary, or sea inlet.</p> <p>Port as gateways of international Trade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Port handle cargo and passenger traffic</li> <li>(ii) Ports are handling large volumes of domestic as well as overseas trade.</li> </ul>	2+3=5

	<p>(iii) Port provides a corridor between its hinterland and the rest of the world for international trade.</p> <p>(iv) As the port grows, area of influence also expands.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-2 Page – 129</p>	
20	<p><b>Problems of Indian Agriculture</b></p> <p>(i) Dependence on Erratic Monsoon</p> <p>(ii) Low productivity</p> <p>(iii) Lack of land Reforms</p> <p>(iv) Small Farm size and Fragmentation of Landholdings</p> <p>(v) Lack of commercialization</p> <p>(vi) Constraints of Financial Resources and Indebtedness</p> <p>(vii) Vast under – Employment</p> <p>(viii) Degradation of Cultivable land</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-2 Page – 56 &amp; 57</p>	5×1=5
21	<p><b>Map of the World</b></p> <p>(A) Appalachian Region</p> <p>(B) St. Petersburg</p> <p>(C) Brasilia</p> <p>(D) Cape Town</p> <p>(E) Jakarta</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>For Visually impaired Candidates</b></p> <p>21.1 Appalachian Region or Great lakes region or southern coastal region.</p> <p>21.2 St. Petersburg or Vladivostok</p> <p>21.3 Brasilia</p> <p>21.4 Cap town or Durban</p> <p>21.5 Jakarta</p>	5×1=5

22	<p><b>Map of India</b></p> <p>(i) West Bengal (ii) Gujarat (iii) Mathura (iv) Jaipur (v) Neyveli</p> <p><b>For Visually impaired Candidates</b></p> <p>22.1 West Bengal 22.2 Gujarat 22.3 Mathura 22.4 Gandhi Nagar 22.5 Neyveli</p>	<p>5×1=5</p>
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प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21



64/2/3

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P.T.O.

प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

For question no. 22

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)  
Outline Map of India (Political)

